NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $ 2 *per Annum.*—$ 1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1813. [VOL. LI.—NO. 2662.]

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE Fifth half Volume of the new American Edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA. Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and, agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery of the Books.

Also, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 40.

Also, just received,

The American Statesman's KALENDAR and REGISTER for 1813—Containing an Almanac—American chronological table—Census of the U. S.—Departments of the Federal government—Federal Judiciary—Times and places of the Federal Courts—Territorial Governments—Gazetteer of the seat of War—Navy List—Army List. Price 25 Cents.

March 27, 1813.

Garden Seeds.

James Center,

No. 111, *Thames-Street.*

HAS just received a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS, both early and late.—*Also for sale*, An assortment of Trunks of all sizes, and Perfumery of different kinds.

Newport, March 27.

CIDER.

THE Subscriber has for sale, Thirty Barrels superior CIDER, which is excellent for bottling.

ROBERT STEVENS.

Newport, April 3,

FURNITURE.

A VARIETY of fashionable Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Looking Glasses, mahogany post Bedsteads, sett dining Tables, Card Tables, tea and dining setts China, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, and many other utensils.—Apply to

JOHN H. WHEELWRIGHT.

Newport, March 26.

Tea and Boarding HOUSE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has recently taken that well known and pleasantly situated House, formerly occupied by Dr. RICHMOND, on the west road to Portsmouth, about 5 miles from Newport—where he has made arrangements for the entertainment of parties of pleasure—Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company

GEORGE LAWTON, jun.

Portsmouth, March 26.

DANCING ACADEMY.

F. C. SCHAFFER,

From Boston, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport and its vicinity.

THAT he intends opening a School for the purpose of instructing Masters and Misses in the polite accomplishment of DANCING, in all its variety, viz—the most fashionable French and English cotillions and contra dances, minuets, ballats, alamands, Parlan Land Fancy dances, &c.

School to be held at Musons' Hall every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. to commence on Wednesday, March 31st—For further particulars, please to apply to F. C. SHAFFER, at Major Collin's, Newport Hotel, where satisfactory recommendations can be given.

N. B.—Parents and Guardians who will favor him with the tuition of their children, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in bringing them forward in all the polite and moral accomplishments of Dancing.

Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to take private instructions in Dancing, or practice the most fashionable cotillions and contra dances, please to apply as above, as he will be happy to wait on them at their houses, or at the academy, any hour that may best suit their convenience.

Newport, March 26.

MUSEUM.

G. WILLIAMS,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, and its vicinity.

THAT he has this day opened a very entertaining MUSEUM, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM, near the State-House, consisting of Nineteen Wax Figures, and a number of curiosities, natural and artificial, among which are a number of Indian instruments, a shark, a bear, a twin calf, one lamb without a head, and a large number of shells, skins, birds, &c. too numerous to name in an advertisement.

The Wax Figures are as follows—Thomas Jefferson—Bonaparte—Gen. Hamilton—Turkish Ambassador—Indian Chief—Rhode-Island beauty—New-York beauty—Dutch beauty—French beauty—Quaker beauty—Sleeping beauty—Roman priest pardoning the sins of a Nun—zealous Father, scolding at his daughter for keeping company with a rake—Daniel Lambert, who weighed 751 lb.—Maria Lambert, his sister.

The Musuem will be kept here but a few weeks, and will be open every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 10 in the evening. Admittance 25 Cents—Children half price.—Children under 5 years, if they come with their parents or with their older brothers or sisters, admitted gratis.

Newport, April 3.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, February Session, A. D. 1813.

"*An Act to authorise the Providence Insurance Company to reduce their capital to the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars.*"

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted*, That said PROVIDENCE INSURANCE COMPANY be, and they are hereby authorized to reduce their capital stock to the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars, and that the balance of their present capital, after deducting said sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars, shall be paid out to the Stockholders in said Company according to such votes and orders as the Directors of said company shall make and pass.

And be it further enacted, That said Company may at any time hereafter increase their said capital to any sum not exceeding the sum limited in their charter, and that this act be published for three weeks successively in one of the newspapers printed at Newport, and one printed at Providence.

A true Copy:—Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

A GARDENER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a person acquainted with raising common Kitchen Garden Articles, and taking care of such a Garden during the season.—Good wages will be given, and payment made from time to time, as required.—He has also 3 or 4 Milch Cows for sale.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, April 1, 1813.

Washington, ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 23d, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS ABIGAIL POTTER, wife of Abraham Potter (a man of colour) of Kingstown in the county of Washington, Mariner, hath this day lodged her petition in said Office, praying for certain reasons therein flatted, that a decree of divorce may be promulgated between her and her said husband.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Abraham Potter, to be and appear at the next term, before the next Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to show cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. *Clerk.*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, 16th March, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS DANIEL SHELDON, of Newport, in the county of Newport, yeoman, hath this day filed in said Office, a copy of the General Assembly, at the February Session, A. D. 1803, granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed July 1756, entitled, "*An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors*"—These therefore to notify the creditors of the said DANIEL SHELDON that they be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *Daniel Sheldon*.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

PENNSYLVANIA Internal Navigation LOTTERY

50,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE!!!

Abstract of the Scheme.

1	Prize of	$ 50,000
1	do.	20,000
3	do.	10,000
10	do.	5,000
12	do.	1,000

And a large number of $00, 200, 100, 50, 20, &c.—only 1 3-4 blanks to a Prize, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.—The above Lottery will commence drawing in Philadelphia in May next.—Present price of Tickets, Wholes $11—Halves 5 75—Quar's $3 but will rise in a few days.

Orders for the above Tickets and parts are received at the Truly Fortunate Lottery & Exchange Office of J. C. SHAW, who has sold more High Prizes in the last Fifteen months, *in proportion to the number of Tickets vended*, than any other person in America.

Purchase a Ticket and you *may* make a Fortune.

Exchange & Lottery Office,
No. 118, Thames-street.

Newport, March 26.

12,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE—*No Deduction.*

WARRANTED undrawn Tickets in the PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, from Managers Lists, they having drawn but Six Days—all the High Prizes in the Wheel—may be obtained by Orders left at the *Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of* J. C. SHAW, who receives information by Mail twice a week from one of the Managers.—Present price of Tickets, Wholes $ 6.—Quarters $ 1 62.

But will rise as the drawing advances.

New STATIONARY & SCHOOL BOOKS,

Just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, upon as good terms as can be obtained in Newport, at the above Office.

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, March 19.

Scheme of the First Class of the Second Baptist Society Lottery in Providence.

1 Prize of D.	1200 is	1200
1	500	500
1	300	300
3	100	300 in Tickets in
10	50	500 (2d class at 5 D.
15	30	450
25	20	500 in Tickets do
30	15	450
80	10	800 in Tickets do
200	8	1600
720	5	3600 in Tickets do
1086 Prizes	10200	
1914 Blanks	1800 dolls. for the Lottery	
	11800	3000 Tickets
Last drawn blank	200	at 4 dollars
		each, are
	12000	12000 dollars

No deduction! and not two Blanks to a Prize!

The above excellent Lottery is for the purpose of paying for the Meeting House of the Second Society, and it is presumed will meet the liberal support of those who are disposed to build up the walls of Zion.

The drawing of this Class will commence in May next in the town of Providence.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who sells the High Prizes.

Whole Tickets 4 dolls.—Quarters D 1-12

Newport, March 27.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JOHN SLOCUM, late of Leicester (Con.) deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims to either of us within the time aforesaid.

HENRY TEW,
JONATHAN COGGESHALL. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate are once more requested to make immediate payment to

OLIVER SLOCUM, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, Nov. 14, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of excellent LAND consisting of about Twenty Acres, situated in Plainfield, (Con.) on the road leading to Plainfield from Plainfield Cotton Factory, with a very convenient Dwelling-House, shop, barn and other buildings thereon standing, good well of water near the house, and a yard of excellent Fruit, and bounded partly on a river.—Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living near said premises,

JOSEPH SHEPHERD.

Plainfield, Feb. 18, 1813.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

FOR SALE, or RENT,

THE House, out houses and garden Lot, lately occupied by Col. *James Perry*, adjoining the estate of C. C. Hoskins, in Bridge-street—the Garden is furnished with a variety of fruit trees, shrubs, &c.—*Also*, The Grafton House and Lot, adjoining said lot on the north.—Enquire of JOHN L. BOSS, jun. or

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, April 3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to relinquish his present establishment, and contemplating leaving this town, requests all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts for payment by the 10th inst. All demands not settled by that time, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

RICHARD BARKER.

Newport, April 1.

Sales at Auction.

To be SOLD at Public Auction,

On MONDAY, *April* 12, 1813, *at* 2 *o'clock P. M. on the premises.*

SIXTY Acres of Land, situated in Tiverton, adjoining the main road to Boston, and about 50 rods from the stone Bridge.—Said Land comprises mowing and pasturing land, with a quantity of wood land.—For further particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH DURFEE, 2d.

Tiverton, April 1.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION

On MONDAY, April 12, 1813, *at* X *o'clock A. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.*

THE Estate of the Subscriber, situated on the south side of Washington square, and corner of Clarke-street.—For further particulars, and terms, apply to

ROBERT DUNBAR.

Newport, March 12.

WOOD LAND.

FOR SALE, Two Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land in the town of Troy about 5 miles from Fall River landing, mostly of a fine growth of young wood, a small part grass or tillage land, with a small House upon it.—It may be seen by applying to Mr. *Isaiah Borden*, near the premises.

ALSO, Also one-third of a tract of about 1000 Acres of undivided land, in Plymouth Woods (so called) near Sandwich, well wooded, which mostly pitch pine, and within from 2 to 4 miles of a landing either in Barnstable or Buzzard's bay.

ALSO A small FARM in Thetford, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 50 Acres, with a large two-story House, store, barn, &c. almost new, and a very good situation for a Tavern and store.

ALSO 1500 Acres of new Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, in the town of Bowdwin District of Maine, only 30 miles north of Portland, and on Saco River a very good situation for getting lumber.

ALSO 1000 Acres of Land in Thornton New-Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimac River, and 1000 Acres in Navy, Vermont.

The above Lands will be sold very reasonably, a part of it being sold to settle the estate of the late Hon. BENJAMIN BOURNE.—Apply to

ABEL JONES, *Adm'r.*

Bristol, March 25, 1813.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE, Shop in front, No. 107, Thames-Street, lately occupied by Mr. *Nathaniel Sweet*.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, March 27.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Resolution from the Senate, for subscribing Half a Million *to the United States' Loan of Sixteen Millions.*

Wednesday, March 17.

MR. HOFFMAN asked if there were any reasons to be given in support of this resolution.

Mr. Ross said, it was well known that the United States had authorized a loan of sixteen millions—that this loan was necessary to carry on the war—and that it was not yet filled up. If this war was just and necessary, which fact, he trusted, no gentleman in the house would deny, it became the duty of this state to invigorate the arm of government, and to grant every facility to carry the contest to an honorable issue.—Pennsylvania had loaned a million—and other states would undoubtedly follow the example. This state has an extensive frontier, and requires large appropriations to put it in a state of defence: but if we will not aid the government, it may not be in their power to afford us protection; and if disasters should follow, the blame may fall on us.

MR. VAN VECHTEN.

Mr. V. V. said he had hoped that the advocates for the resolution, would have offered some reasons in favor of its adoption. It was an unusual course to call upon the house to pledge the state upon such a subject, without assigning a single reason to enforce the call.

It had indeed been suggested by the gentleman from Orange, (Mr. Ross) that the United States wanted money to carry on the war, but this does not prove that the state of New-York ought to borrow money to loan to the United States.

The Constitution has invested Congress with power to declare war and to raise and support armies.—Are we to presume, that they have plunged the nation into a war, without adequate means to prosecute it to effect? Such a presumption, would implicate the wisdom of the Administration; and surely the advocates for the resolution on your table, cannot be willing to admit that the presumption would be well founded. It is true, we have heard that subscriptions are to be opened for a large loan to the United States, but this state has not been requested to lend aid to fill the loan. Congress did not dream of asking us to borrow money on the credit of the state to become subscribers to the loan, for that would evince distrust of the credit of the General Government. And yet the resolution before us leads me to suspect that doubts are entertained by its advocates whether the loan can be filled by private subscriptions. Why else are we pressed to lend the help of the state? Have we money to spare? What is the condition of our treasury? The comptroller in his last report informs us, that we already owe upwards of $ 1,100,000 for money borrowed of different banks, and that our annual revenue is incompetent to defray our own necessary expenses. Thus situated, is it fit and proper that we should increase our debt, by borrowing $ 500,000 more for the purpose of volunteering a loan to the United States to that amount? This would manifest a zeal in favor of the war, which I am persuaded our constituents do not feel.

I will not stop, (said Mr. Van Vechten,) to examine the justice of the war. On that point we have not been consulted. Those who possessed the power have declared it, and they are responsible to the nation for their conduct. If they have done it improvidently, without means to carry it on, the sooner they are compelled to correct their error by negociating a peace the better. I have no confidence in an administration who voluntarily involve the country in war without any preparations for it, and therefore feel unwilling to do any act which may be deemed approbatory of their conduct.

But it may be urged that a state of war exists, and that the honor of the nation is pledged to support it.

Let me ask the advocates of the resolution, whether the honor of the nation can be maintained by waging a hopeless war, without an army, without a navy, and without money? Whether an administration who have knowingly and wilfully hurried us into war in such an unprepared state, ought to be trusted to carry it on? The legitimate objects of war are self-defence, and the vindication of important national rights.—The war in which we are engaged, is not a war of defence, but an offensive war. What reasonable prospect have we that the object of the war can be attained in our present condition, and under the guidance of our present rulers? We have a powerful enemy to

contend with, one every way equipped and provided for the contest. How is it with the American nation? A divided people, extensive and defenceless frontiers, an exhausted treasury, and a few raw undisciplined and ill-furnished troops, form the sum total of our preparations. Yet these are the means with which the administration have commenced a war of offence, (to assert, as they allege, important national rights,) upon the issue of which are staked the honor and safety of the nation.

What has been the progress of the war hitherto? A succession of disasters have disgraced our arms at every step, except on the element where the injuries we complain of have been committed. There, indeed, the wisdom and practical policy of a former administration have been displayed, on a small scale, with renovated lustre, which becomes more brilliant by contrast with the crude, weak, and ruinous measures of their successors.

But there are other views of the subject, which claim the serious attention of this House. The loan will be open for subscription to every man of wealth as well as to every monied institution in the state. If the security is good, and the terms are advantageous, the people whom we represent, and the directors of our monied institutions, have discernment enough to perceive both, and can exercise their own discretion about subscribing to it. It would be officious and unwarrantable in us to make our citizens lenders, whether they will or no. If they subscribe for themselves, there will be none except willing and opulent lenders; but if we order a subscription for the state, and borrow money to pay it, we pledge many who are unwilling, and more to whom the loan may prove inconvenient. For it should be recollected, that the money we borrow, must be re-paid within the period of the United States' Loan. How is that to be done? How are we to procure the means of re-paying it? I have already stated, that our ordinary Revenue is incompetent to supply them! Is this House willing to impose a tax upon our citizens for the purpose? Perhaps it will be said, that the Government Securities, which are to be issued for the sums loaned, will enable us to raise the money. To this I answer, that may be problematical. It will depend on the value of those securities in the market, and that value will be regulated by the competency of the fund pledged for their redemption.—What is that fund? Will the advocates of the resolution under discussion, condescend to inform the House of what it consists? The scanty sources of revenue from Commerce, which the restrictive policy of the Administration had left us, are dried up by the war. Direct and internal taxes are dangerous expedients for a popularity seeking Administration at any time, and would be peculiarly embarrassing to the men now in power at Washington. They cannot but remember their successful clamours some years since against every species of direct and internal taxation, and the facilities which such clamours afforded them to climb into their present seats. It might be unpleasant to have their own weapons turned against them.—The good people of the U. States would very naturally begin to suspect, that their republican rulers had blundered into the slippery paths of their quondam federal rulers; and when suspicion is once excited, it would be difficult for the objects of it to direct and controul it.

Already has the rumour of direct and internal taxation, created sensations which forebode a change of popular affection. The terrors of such a change may operate powerfully on the nerves even of our war Administration. If they do, the subscribers to the loan must needs rely upon their honor that they will at some convenient season provide ample means to discharge it. Those who like that honorable security, and have money to part with, will no doubt subscribe liberally. But for my own part I prefer a solid fund to an honorary obligation to secure loans, and standing here in the character of an agent for my constituents, I cannot consent to lend their money upon less substantial security, than I would require for my own.

Besides (said Mr. Van Vechten) I remember to have heard of a large disputed balance against this State on the books of the General Government, which her Legislators deemed unjust and therefore refused to pay. Whatever may be the opinion of Congress on the subject they have never ventured to urge us to pay that balance. But should we put the means of enforcing a partial payment into their hands, I am not quite certain that they would forbear to use them, especially when tormented by the incessant cravings of a war appetite.

Again it has been intimated by the gentleman from Orange, that New York has extensive frontiers which are exposed by means of the war, and that the Government of the United States cannot but appropriate a large portion of the loan for their protection. This intimation is by no means calculated to dispose my mind in favor of the resolution which that Gentleman seems anxious to adopt. I am a decided enemy to forced loans, and to bribing the General Government to perform its duty. We have a just and constitutional claim upon that Government for protection, which I feel unwilling to relax by an indirect concession that its obligatory force is any war connected with our subscription to their loan.

If Congress have precipitated us into a war, and exposed our extensive frontiers naked to the ravages of the enemy, it is our first and highest duty to provide for our own defence. The late message of the governor presents objects sufficient to engross all our means for that purpose, and furnishes no ground for a reasonable hope that we shall receive seasonable and efficient aid from the United States. On the contrary it recommends appropriations of money for the defence of our Southern, Northern and Western frontiers to an enormous extent. Thus situated I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to divert a single cent from these objects, for the purpose of affording a testimony of approbation to the federal administration, which is at variance with the sentiments of our constituents, and which may encourage the former to persevere in a doubtful, untimely, rash and ruinous war.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRENCH NEWS!

Translated from Paris papers received at Portland.

FRANCE. PARIS, FEB 16.

BONAPARTE'S SPEECH.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared before the Legislative body, and delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative Body,

The war, rekindled in the north of Europe, offered a favorable occasion to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts which have proved abortive.—Their army has fallen before the citadel of Burgos; and after having sustained a great loss, has evacuated all Spain.

I, myself, entered Russia. The French armies have been constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, of Polotzk, of Mohilow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Maloiaroslawetz. No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles. Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia was forced, and the impotency of her arms was ascertained, a swarm of Tartars turned their parricidal hands against the finest provinces of this vast Empire, which they have been called to defend. They have in a few weeks, in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscovites, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages—more than fifty of their finest cities—thereby satisfying their ancient hatred—and all under the pretext of retarding our march, and surrounding us by a desert. *We have triumphed over all these obstacles!*

Even the conflagration of Moscow, where, in four days they have annihilated the labors and earnings of forty generations, did not at all change the prosperous state of my affairs! but the premature and excessive rigour of the winter, has thrown upon my army a tremendous calamity. *In a few nights I have seen every thing change.* I have met with great losses. They would have broke my heart, if, under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any but the interests and future glory of my people.

At the view of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds—She offered our finest provinces as a recompence for treason—She offered as a condition for peace, the dismemberment of this fine Empire. It was, in other words, to proclaim perpetual war. The energy of my people under these incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the Empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these chimeras; and have brought our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigour of the climate produced, has shown, in the fullest extent, the grandeur and solidity of this empire—founded upon the efforts and love of fifty millions of citizens and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries of the world.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen the people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and the departments reunited, in rivalship with the ancient French; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prospects, but in the consolidation and triumph of the grand Empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbors, the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England would wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war, and to all the furies of anarchy; but Providence has destined her to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war. I have just signed with the Pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily arisen in the church. The French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of all my allies.—I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states.—The Russians shall re-enter their frightful climate.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I have made solemn overtures. I will never make any but an honorable peace, and conformable to the interests and grandeur of my Empire. My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue, my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us lose all, even hope; and all will be compromitted, even the welfare of our posterity.

America has recurred to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemies of the Continent to recognize the principles that the flag shall protect the merchandize and crew, and that neutrals ought not to submit to paper blockades (all is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht,) America will merit the applause of the world. Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights, and the new hath recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you in the exposé, the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, of manufactures and of our interior commerce, as well as the constant increase of population. In no age has agriculture and manufactures been in a higher degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expences which circumstances exact. but notwithstanding the different means which my minister of finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burthens on my people.

WESTPHALIA.

DUSSELDORF, FEB. 3.

After a short suspension of military operations occasioned by the *inclemency of the weather*, the troops are again marching to fight the hordes of the North. For eight days fresh troops have been passing here, to put bounds to the *Russian plan of Invasion*,—amongst them are the 83d, and 3d cohorts of the national troops, (militia.)

BERLIN, [Prussia] JAN 30. Fourteen thousand horses have been purchased by the French agents in Holstein; on which occasion the Danish government remitted *one half* of the export duty. ¶ "*To what a low ebb must French affairs be reduced in Germany, when the official papers are compelled to notice such puling circumstances!*"

Neither the French papers received at Portland, nor any item in his speech, contradict any of the accounts, heretofore received of the immense losses and defeats the French experienced in Russia. We state this fact merely to show the absurdity of a report in circulation, such as that he made good his retreat to Poland with the loss of 2 ... men only, and that he is about re-entering Russia with an army of 300,000 men.

A letter from Paris of the 18th Feb. contains the following remark:—"Nearly the whole of our Marshals and generals have been accounted for; but notwithstanding all the enquires we have made, we learn nothing of Joel Barlow. His lady is still at Paris, and is inconsolable for the *supposed* loss of her husband."

By the last Mails.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

Various rumours were yesterday afloat in the public prints, on the subject of an Armistice, said to be either in a train of negociation, or concluded. To prevent the rumour from gaining further currency, we think proper to state that we believe it to be entirely without foundation.

REMARKS.

Just what might have been expected. — The loan being over, the armistice is at an end. The turn being served, there is no further occasion for the falsehood. The turn however, is but badly served, for not a cent has been obtained eastward of New-York, a poor hundred thousand here, and not a cent in Philadelphia. We have heard, but we do not believe it, that a respectable broker has opened a private subscription for 6 per cent. stock at 27 per cent. discount, and we have heard too, but that we still less believe, that three or four patriotic federal gentlemen have subscribed from 20 to 30,000 dollars each to this list, alledging that their sole motive was to prevent the government from being forced into a dishonorable peace. This I repeat, is wholly incredible, for why should true patriots, acting from such motives, have waited till they could clear 20 per cent before they subscribed? Or why should they not have waited till dishonorable terms were, at least, proposed by the enemy? No, no, the story is incredible, from one end to the other, on the face of it.

Pray let me ask a question here?—If the government had any desire of peace and had any prospect of concluding it, do you think they could not easily have contrived to make the fact known to the monied men of the country? And if they had, is there the least shadow of doubt but they might have obtained not merely sixteen, but sixty millions of money, and that in less time than they would have wanted it? But the fact is far otherwise; no peace is intended or expected; no peace is wanted. A person is now in New-York, who heard Mr. Madison say, with his own lips, that while he remained president, no peace should ever be made with Great-Britain, without she abandoned, wholly and unconditionally, her pretended right of search for British seamen in American merchant vessels. And we state it as an unquestionable fact, that Mr Daschkoff has expressed in unequivocal terms, his utter incredibility in all the late professions of the administration, indicating no desire of a mediation on the part of his government, between the belligerents.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.

SIR—We, the surviving officers of His Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, beg leave to return our most grateful acknowledgements for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the United States sloop Hornet. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when received on board the ship you command that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying, "We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners," and every thing that friendship could dictate was adopted by you, and the officers of the Hornet, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the Peacock.

Permit us then, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your goodness, to our selves and the other officers and ship's company, to return you and the officers of the Hornet, our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name: and believe us to remain, with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us,

Your very humble servants,
F. A. Wright, 1st Lieutenant.
C. Lambert, 2d Lieutenant.
Edward Lott, Master
J. Whittaker, Surgeon.
F. Donnithorne Unwin, Purser.

James Lawrence, Esq.

April 6.

A letter received from Washington, dated April 1, contains the following sentence:

"You will have heard before this gets to hand of Mr. Gallatin's appointment to Russia."

[The National Intelligencer of April 1st, makes no mention of the above.]

A letter from Washington says, the Adams frigate is preparing to take out Mr Gallatin to St Petersburg. The writer says, Mr G. is clothed with full power to enter into any negociation which may be offered through the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. Another letter observes, "It is feared the Adams will spring a-leak off the coast of France."

The French General HUMBERT, who some time since arrived at Beaufort, in the schooner Inca, from France, passed through this city last week for the southward. This is the same *general* who commanded the French troops that landed in Ireland in 1797.

It is mentioned in a letter from Norfolk, that Admiral Warren has given permission for all neutral vessels to proceed on their voyages; and a Portuguese ship was spoken on the 1st inst which sailed the day before, for Lisbon.

Important Information.—By Captain Weems, direct from Hampton, we learn that the British squadron still retained their former position in Hampton Roads; that a conspiracy among the negroes had taken place, but was detected in the following manner: An American vessel in James river, was hailed during the night by several negroes in a canoe, who inquired if they were English: the captain suspecting them, replied in the affirmative, when they immediately came on board, and informed him that if he would furnish them with arms they would massacre the whites; that 2000 negroes were embodied, and exercised in squads at night; they mentioned particular individuals who would be their first victims. The captain of the vessel detained them some time, exercising them with swords &c. until he obtained the whole plan of the conspiracy, when he seized them, and they are now confined in Williamsburg jail.

Eight negroes have been condemned to be hanged in Matthew's county for personating Englishmen in the night and robbing a Mr. John Ripley.

At Gloucester Court House Jail, an attempt was made by the blacks to murder three slaves who refused to join in the conspiracy. Several troops of horse had been ordered out to ... suspected blacks.

FROM BUFFALO, MARCH ...

On Wednesday morning last, about 1 o'clock, in conformity with some previous arrangements, our b... at Black Rock opened a fire upon ... of the enemy, which continued with little intermission during the day. ... Sailor's battery at the navy yard ... ed the enemy's lower battery, and probably killed several of the enemy. ... man was killed at our batteries by a cannon shot from the enemy, one ... his hand in the act of loading one ... pieces, and several accidents happened—2 or 3 balls passed through our barracks, and several private houses were injured a little. A few shot were exchanged on Thursday morning.

Newport,

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1813.

American Prox

FOR GENERAL OFFICERS, 1813.

Friends of PEACE, UNION, and COMMERCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM JONES, Esq.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE

SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Nicholas Brown, Esq. 1st Senator
James Rhodes, Esq 2d Senator
Benjamin Gardiner, Esq. 3d Senator
Joshua Peckham, Esq. 4th Senator
Robert Harris, Esq. 5th Senator
Edward Manton, Esq. 6th Senator
William D'Wolfe, Esq. 7th Senator
Nicholas C. Northup, Esq. 8th Senator
Rowland Hazard, Esq. 9th Senator
William Rhodes, Esq. 10th Senator
Samuel Eddy, Esq. *Secretary*
James Burrill, jun. Esq. *Attorney-General*
William Ennis, Esq *Gen. Treasurer*

On the THIRD WEDNESDAY of the present month, the Freemen of this State will assemble to choose their General Officers for the ensuing year. The *Friends of Peace* ought to recollect, that the period is near at hand and that the exercise of their elective franchise was never more important than it will then be to their country. The times are, beyond a parallel, ... and distressing—the evil counsels and wild ambition of unprincipled men, have involved us in a calamitous war—commerce is destroyed—our ports are blockaded—our defenceless cities and towns on the sea-board are constantly exposed to the attacks of a powerful enemy. It needs no argument to prove that the present system pursued by government, if long persisted in, will reduce the United States to bankruptcy and ruin. The decrease of our revenue—the increase of our public debt—the resort to a loan—the necessity of Exchequer bills, &c. are sufficient to convince the most incredulous, awaken the inactive, and alarm the most secure.

The above Prox is composed of characters who have invariably advocated the *blessings of* PEACE. The best interests of our country require they should be elected; and every lover of Peace will offer his prayers and use his exertions for so desirable an event. No real patriot will be wanting to himself and his country on the day of election, nor absent himself from the polls because there is no apparent opposition to the peace candidates. Let it be an endeavor to increase our majority beyond that of the last election ... raise a tone, which, in unison with our sister States of New-England, will arrest the attention of our national rulers and silence the WAR WHOOP which sounds from the capitol.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

On Monday last the citizens of Massachusetts assembled in their respective towns to choose Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Forty Senators, for the ensuing year. We congratulate the Friends of Peace, of Commerce and the Union, on the Glorious Success which has crowned their exertions. The issue of the Election in this State will afford a Proud Testimony that Massachusetts has not degenerated from her ancient character—that the Spirit of '76 is not yet extinguished and that the Cradle of the Revolution has not been rocked in vain.

The Boston Palladium, of yesterday contains the returns of votes for Governor from 222 towns, which give STRONG 38,323 and 25,805 for V... making a net federal gain, since last year, of 7020 votes.

The election of 26 federal-republican Senators is ascertained; so that the Senate is safe, and Massachusetts no longer to be under a Government guardian.

From the Boston PALLADIUM *of Yesterday.*

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Rambler, Capt. Snow, 32 days from Bordeaux.

A gentleman passenger who was at Paris Feb. 14, informs that the Emperor was seldom seen abroad; that his conduct was generally condemned; that the conscripts for 1814 were raising, and marching to the different posts, and that 10,000 troops had been drawn from Spain.

March 5 the supercargo of the American sch'r Messenger, came down to [illegible] and informed that the Russians had entered Berlin, and the Prussians were generally joining them.

A letter from Bordeaux, Feb. 21, says newspapers received yesterday from Paris, state that American Licences will be given to any who ask them. Other papers say the trade will be freely opened.

The frigate Pallas was in Bordeaux river ready for sea, said to be bound to America.

Two French frigates arrived at Brest about the last of Feb from a cruise.—They had taken 4 English vessels, and burnt the American ship Ariadne, from Philadelphia for Lisbon The frigates were bound to St. Domingo and the U. S. but one of them sprung her mainmast They had cruised off Cape St Vincents.

No arrangement is made for American prizes in France The Decatur's was seized and sold by the government.

We were favoured with the loan of Bordeaux papers to Feb. 19 from which the following articles are extracted:—

PARIS, FEB 13.

A Senatus Consultum has been passed to provide for a Regency, in case of necessity, and to provide for the coronation of the Empress and the King of Rome.

LONDON, FEB. 5

The vessels which arrived yesterday from France with cargoes. will return under sanction of their licences, with [illegible]tion, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has asked for a loan of 40 millions, half to [illegible] in Exchequer Bills—the rest for the service of the current year.

House of Commons—Feb 3.

Lord Castlereagh communicated the papers relative to the American war, and gave notice that he should, on the [illegible], move an address to the Prince Regent on the war which he had so [illegible] undertaken.

Mr Whitbread declared that on the [illegible] he would take the sense of the House on the subject of peace.

House of Lords—Feb. 5.

Earl Bathurst laid on the table part of the correspondence between England and America, and observed that the rest would be submitted the beginning of the week. His Lordship assigned Thursday, 15th inst. for their consideration.

—

The Paris papers contain doleful accounts of the situation of Russia and its armies

Lists of individuals, &c. in France who have offered cavaliers and horses to the army are published in the French papers

The French continue to collect troops from every point, and march them towards the North.

The King of Naples arrived at Posen Jan 16

The Duke of Elchingen was at Paris

The Rambler brought despatches for Government.

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We understand, that Gentlemen passengers in the Southern Mail Stage which arrived yesterday, report that Mr Gallatin has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr Granger has resigned that of Post Master General, to which Mr. Cutts has been appointed.

The report that Mr Gallatin is to go to Russia is strengthened. It is mortifying that our negotiation is not to be conducted by a native. Adams, now at St. Petersburgh, is fully adequate; and has sufficient leisure. Employing him would save a new out fit and salary, and the expence of the vessel. America should not be represented by a man with a foreign accent.

COMMUNICATION.

DEFENCE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS ISLAND.

THE object of the writer, in addressing a few observations to you particularly, on the important and vital topic of defence, is to make a faint though well intentioned endeavour to rouse you from the listlessness and indifference which many entertain on this subject, to develope the abundant means which exist among ourselves, for completely attaining this great end; to dissipate the fear and alarm which are entertained respecting our present exposed situation, and to create and cherish a mutual confidence in our own strength and capacity to resist the aggressions of an active foe Despair of the practicability of self-defence, or ideas of base submission, never will be entertained in any brave and honorable bosom, till every hope and chance of resistance have effectually vanished.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion respecting the justice or policy of an offensive war, there can be none as to the duty, justice, and policy of self-defence. It has justly been styled the first Law of Nature, a sacred principle implanted by the Supreme Being in the breast of every human being, and which gives dignity and security to the human character.—The present defenceless situation of this Island is too well known to need further comment. The United States appear to be unable or unwilling to afford us any adequate assistance or protection, and thus are we completely thrown upon our own resources. A situation which we certainly should not have chosen, but which we are bound by every tie of nature and of duty to make the best of. Inhabiting this Island we have our wives, our children, our dearest relations, our homes and fire-sides, our property, in fine every thing which can render life worth living for, at stake Ought we then to regret any small sacrifice of time or property, in securing their safety from an enemy; and ought we to grudge the most incessant or laborious exertions, for accomplishing the utmost possible degree of security. In times like these, every man who feels that he has a country, or property, or connections or friends, should make himself a soldier for their protection. No free-born Rhode-Islander, can submit to the idea of a British fleet quietly sailing in and out of our ports and waters. If in the plan of defence which is here proposed for your consideration, that portion of you who reside in the country should object to any increase of military duty, it should be considered that your prosperity and safety is involved in that of the capital —The alacrity with which you repaired to her defence, on the evening of the last alarm, proves that this objection will be made but by a small number.—It cannot be doubted, from what we daily see and hear, but that this Island will be hereafter, during the continuance of the war, constantly harassed by the armaments of the enemy; and there is as little doubt, that his aggressions and insults will be precisely in proportion to the degree of lukewarmness and indifference we manifest, in protecting ourselves. The history of all hostilities between nations proves, that men with arms in their hands, have uniformly experienced more respect and better treatment, from successful antagonists, than those who have tamely submitted. Courage is the first and last object with every military man, and a want of it only ensures contempt. Commanders are generally sent abroad with the same instructions as those with which Agesilaus went to Egypt, "to do in all things what was most for the interest and aggrandizement of Sparta;" and it is absurd to suppose, that the ideas of English Admirals, as to the interests of Britain, are graduated by the same scale, as our own vague calculations on the subject.

The local situation of this Island, renders it the exposed frontier of the State, and of course liable to bear the brunt of the onset. This misfortune, if it can be called one, (inasmuch as the post of danger is the post of honor) cannot be removed; and therefore demands from us, exertions and sacrifices so much the greater. Our brethren from other parts of the State would undoubtedly, in case of an attack, hasten to our aid, but the contest would probably be decided before they could arrive. Hence the absolute necessity, by an efficient military organization and an improved state of discipline, of enabling ourselves, if we cannot defeat the enemy, at least to protract resistance. Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Wilmington have already set us the laudable example of adopting plans for defence. We propose our system with the confidence that sound intentions inspire; not as faultless, or as the best which can be projected. The imperious necessity of self defence appears to be allowed on all hands; and we hope no one will oppose the system we propose without favoring us with a better It is a subject with which party has not the least concern and invites the most free and open discussion.

By the census of 1811, this Island contains 10,678 inhabitants, of which [illegible] which are males

Between the ages of 16 and 26,		[illegible]51
Do.	Do. of 26 and 45,	95[illegible]
Do.	Do. of 45 and 52,	296
		2200

* Thus we see that the whole number of males inhabiting this Island, between the ages of 16 and 52, amount to Two thousand two hundred. From this number we will suppose one thousand to be deducted, on account of bodily infirmities; such infirmities should excuse only where they *absolutely prevent a man from marching, or handling a musket to effect*: This number would also include Judges and Clerks of courts, those conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, ferrymen, millers, and ministers of the Gospel; but no other exemptions should be allowed of, under* the new system—Thus there will be, on the lowest calculation, a complete effective body of Twelve hundred men, between the ages of 16 and 52; and there will remain a balance of 1451 of the ages of 16 and upwards, to provide for the safety of the women and children.

** We would propose that this body of 1200 men should constitute one regiment, to be styled the Rhode-Island Guards; Newport to furnish fourteen companies, Middletown two, and Portsmouth four, to choose their own company officers, and the Staff to be chosen by the Legislature as at present. Each company of the regiment to be divided into three squads, according to proximity of residence; which squads shall spend three hours each week under a commissioned officer in exercise, and every company shall spend together four hours every fortnight in exercise.

The regiment to assemble once in six weeks, in a central situation, for inspection and exercise.

Another important part of our system of defence would be, a connected line of Beacons, to spread the alarm over the whole Island, in case of a Landing by the enemy. They might consist of any cheap combustible, placed in an elevated situation, on our most exposed points, to be in the care of cautious persons residing near them.—Such have been found, in foreign countries, to render the most essential service. The moment the beacons flame, every man to repair to his company alarm-post, under the severest penalties for neglect, and move where ordered by his commanding-officer.

We believe no one can doubt, that if the preceding system was strictly adopted, and carried into effect, that this Island might safely remain free from any attack of the enemy. He will never make any assault, if he finds us feelingly alive to our danger, and ready to meet him with an efficient system of defence. Twelve hundred well disciplined soldiers on this Island would reasonably inspire us with a very great degree of security In a short time after the first alarm they might be assembled at any one point of this almost defenceless Island

We very well know that every plan of this kind will meet with difficulties almost insuperable Very many will object to giving four hours in a week to the service of the public, though they spend four times that period in doing nothing. Such a plan, to render it effective, must be perfectly popular and receive an unanimous assent. The distribution of arms and ammunition will place the means of defence in our own hands. It therefore depends entirely on ourselves, whether we will array ourselves in a formidable and imposing attitude of defence, or remain, during the war, the victims of our own fears, and the sport of every contemptible enemy.

A RHODE-ISLANDER.

* By the Census of 1811, Newport contains 19[illegible]9 males of 16 years and upwards
Middletown, 259 Do. Do.
Portsmouth, 47[illegible] Do. Do.

** Of the regiment of 1200 Newport would probably furnish 820 Middletown 120 Portsmouth 260 men—It is impossible to attain absolute certainty as to the respective numbers. The present miserable militia system deceives any one who does not examine into the subject.

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At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NARRAGANSETT BANK. holden at Wickford on Monday last the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—*BENJAMIN FOWLER, PHILIP TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM HAMMOND, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, ELISHA R. POTTER, JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, ELISHA WATSON, JAMES SHEARMAN, ELISHA R. GARDNER, JOHN P. CASE, PELEG WEEDEN, JESSE REYNOLDS.*

And at a Meeting of the Directors in the afternoon of the same day, BENJAMIN FOWLER was elected President.

Died,

At Wickford on Sunday last, Mr. JAMES COOPER, in the 81st year of his age,

At Little-Compton on the 30th ult. Mr. SAMUEL GRAY, aged 87 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
April 10, 1813.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, Ship Harriot, Church, of Freetown, (Mass.) 37 days from Lisbon—Was boarded on Saturday last, off Gay-head, by the Valiant 74, and on Sunday morning, by the Nymphe 38, and after 2 hours detention, permitted to proceed.

Arrived on Tuesday evening, a Block Island boat, with Capt's Slater and Humphreys and their crews, whose vessels have been captured by the British squadron.

Capt. Slater, of the Ship Franklin of Boston, owned by Hon Wm. Gray, was bound from New-York to Cayenne, with a cargo of flour, &c but was captured on the 1st inst. a few hours out, 8 leagues from the highlands, by the Orpheus frigate, and ordered for Bermuda.—On Saturday last, off Block-Island, fell in with the Ramilles 74, and Nymphe 38.

Capt Humphrey, of the sch'r Syren, was bound from Boston to Savannah, and was captured on the 28th ult. off Cape Hatteras by the Orpheus frigate, and being in ballast, was burnt.—Capt. H. informs, that there is on board the Orpheus frigate, an American seaman, named JOB MACUMBER, belonging to New-Bedford, (Mass.)—He had lost his protection, and had been detained nearly two years; he had requested to be considered a prisoner of war, but was refused; he gave Capt. H's mate, letters for his mother, now living at New-Bedford.

Capt. Humphrey informs, that the British squadron now cruising off Block Island and Montaug, consists of the Valiant 74, Ramilies 74, Nymphe 38, Tenedos 38, Shannon 38, Nymphe 36, and Volant brig of 18 guns—They anchored at Block-Island on Tuesday morning, and were making preparations to water there.—The launches of the squadron had been fitted for the purpose of cutting vessels out of harbors.—The 74's launches carry a 24 pounder in their bows, and the frigates launches an 18 pounder; they row with 20 oars, and carry from 40 to 60 men each.

Three ships of the above squadron have been seen from this town for several days past.—They were at anchor yesterday, between Point Judith and Block-Island—They captured on Thursday last a schooner from Norwich for the West-Indies, with live stock on deck.

By a Block-Island boat which arrived yesterday afternoon, we learn, that three British frigates were watering on the west side of the island, yesterday

The Schooner Friendship, Easterbrooks, from Warren for Havanna, with lumber, was captured on the 1st inst. off Block-Island, by the Valiant 74, and burnt—Capt. E. and crew were landed at Point Judith on Sunday last

The sch'r Union, Snell, from Warren for Matanzas, was captured on the 31st ult. off Block-Island by the privateer brig Sir John Sherbroke, and ordered for Halifax—Capt S and crew were landed at Block-Island on Tuesday last.

The British brig Thames, prize to the Yankee, of Bristol, arrived at Boston on Thursday.—She has a cargo of 240 tons of redwood.

It appears by the Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers that the British cruizers are committing great depredations on our coasting trade, along nearly the whole extent of our seaboard.

New-London, April 7.

Arrived schr. Thetis, Heman Smith, master, of Hampden, cartel, 16 days from St Bartholomews Left there with 73 Americans, who had been prisoners in the English Islands; 23d ult. lat. 26, 30, spoke United States frigate Chesapeake; who had been chased by two British frigates; and after running one out of sight, hove to for the other; when the Englishman ran in his turn

On Monday last an armed brig passed this harbor going up sound; supposed to be the John Sherbrooke: *Coasters look sharp*—The neighborhood is infested with cruisers of all sizes, down to a ship's launch. Above all, beware of *fishing smacks*, several of which have been taken and manned as tenders.

Boston, April 8.

The British fleet that hovers on our coast, is reported to consist of about 20 sail of the line, and a large number of frigates and smaller vessels, provided with military stores, and every implement of war used in attack of places.

Several British vessels of war are now cruizing on the coast of the District of Maine, and capturing every coaster and other vessel of value they fall in with—The last Portland Gazette says, that 13 coasting vessels from the Eastward, were captured on Wednesday last, between Damar's Cove Island and Monhegan, by H B. Majesty's schooner Brim, tender to the sloop of war Ratler.

New-York, April 1.

The valuable ship Montesque, from Canton, to Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Stephen Girard, was captured on Monday last off Cape-May, at the mouth of the river Delaware, by the British schr. Paz. The first cost of the Montesque's cargo in Canton, was little short of half a million of dollars, and would have sold here for one hundred per cent.; the duties to government would have been at least two hundred thousand dollars.—The captain of the Montesque had not heard of the war, or he might have escaped capture.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, April 12, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

A LOT of Land, situated on a lane near the south end of the Town, with a large building thereon, formerly used in the Manufactory of Spermaceti Candles, and which might with a small expence be converted into a convenient Dwelling-House.—Also, a large Iron screw and bar, several coppers of various sizes, a number of cedar tubbs, iron plates, and sundry other implements. The screw and coppers, are suitable for the use of clothiers and dyers.—The conditions of purchase will be made known at the time and place of sale.—Any person inclining to purchase the estate, or any of the materials separately, at private sale, may have a view of them, and receive liberal encouragement, by applying to

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Jan. 28.

Sales at Auction.

On THURSDAY, April 15, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold without the least reserve, on Col. B. FRY's Wharf.

A PART of the Cargo of the Brig FRANKLIN, from St. Bartholomews consisting of

14 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof Spanish RUM
23 do. SUGAR, } Of a superior
8 Tierces Do. } Quality.

Conditions liberal.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, April 9.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

2500 Bushels yellow CORN.

Newport, April 10.

NOTICE.

AT the Annual general Meeting of the Members of the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, holden at Washington Hall on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1813.—*It was Voted*, That the Board of Directors be, and they hereby are directed not to make Insurance, in future, on any House or building that is occupied or used for the purpose of a Manufactory of any description. (Dwelling-houses that may have Looms excepted) that may be considered by them more hazardous than Dwelling-Houses generally are.

Published by order of the Board of Directors,

WM LARNED, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, March 22, 1813.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

No. 70, Head of Broad-street.

OFFERS for sale, 1500 wt. clean red clover seed; 50 bushels clean burden's seed; 5 hhds. of real English Beans, which will be sold cheap for cash, by the hhd. or bushel; they have been proved in this town to be a good substitute for coffee, or to boil with pork.—In England, one bushel is considered equal to three bushels of oats for horses, and to fatten hogs one bushel is equal to two bushels of Corn.—They make horses long winded, and are called in England horse beans.

Newport, April 6.

Washington, ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial court, March 5th, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS JONATHAN LOCK of Richmond in the county of Washington has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly at their Feb. session, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756 entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*" This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said *Jonathan Lock*, that they be and appear if they think fit at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the 4th Monday of April next to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *Jonathan Lock.*

JAMES HELME, jun. *Clerk*

Washington, ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 5th, 1813.

WHEREAS JOHN HARRY, of Charlestown in the county of Washington, an Indian man has this day filed in said Office an Act of the General Assembly, at their Feb. session, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756 entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said *John Harry*, that they be and appear, (if they see fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown within and for the county of Washington, on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *John Harry.*

JAMES HELME Jun *Clerk*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

April 9th, 1813.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM OMAN, of Newport, in the county of Newport, cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

April 9, 1813.

THE Creditors of JOHN BAKER of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday of May next then and there to shew cause if any they may have why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, April 8, 1813.

THE Creditors of H[illegible] [illegible]HACE jun. of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport labourer are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756 entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors,*" ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry*

WHEREAS PHEBE, Wife of the subscriber, has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner towards me by refusing to live with me—This is therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOSEPH SHEFFIELD.

Newport, April 6, 1813.

Melish's Travels.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.
Have just received and for Sale,

TRAVELS in the United States of America, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1809, 1810 and 1811; including an account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great-Britain, Ireland, and Upper Canada.—Illustrated by Eight Maps.—By JOHN MELISH.

☞ *Subscribers in Newport are requested to call for their Books.*

March 5, 1813.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS. handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do.; Lutestrings well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F TOWNSEND & Co

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS

Newport, Nov 20.

Deblois & Breese,

Inform their friends and the Public

THAT they have removed their Goods to No 16, *Spring-street*, where they offer them, together with an Assortment of GROCERIES of the first quality, as low or lower than can be purchased in Town

They will in future keep a general Assortment of Groceries at retail.

Newport, March 5.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, at present occupied by Mr. *John Gibbs*.—Possession given immediately. *Also*, A Bake-House adjoining the same.—Apply to

WM. C. GARDNER.

Newport, Feb. 6.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House now occupied by the subscriber, with the two shops and store, corner of Market-square.—It is one of the best stands in Newport for a Boarding-House, or a Grocery store.—Possession will be given the first day of April next.—For further particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS

Who has also TO LET,

A Dwelling-House, opposite the Market, on Newman's Wharf, now occupied by Mr. *Thomas Earnshy*, and is a good stand for a Boarding-House or for a grocery store.—Possession will be given the 21st of April next.—For further particulars, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 6.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating leaving Newport, requests all those to whom he is indebted, to call and receive their demands; and those indebted to him by Note or Book-Account, are requested to call and settle them before the 20th of April, as after that time all Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, March 19.

TO LET,

THAT well-known stand, at the corner of Washington-square and Thames-street, belonging to the Subscriber. The House is large and convenient, with a good cellar and yard, and is one of the best situations for a Public-House and store in this town, for such it has been occupied for years past.—Also, a small shop fronting Thames-street.—The whole will be let together, or separate.—Apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHAN.

Newport, March 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Mary Smith*, late of Newport, deceased, by Note or Book Account are requested to make payment by the 30th of April, as at that time all their Notes and Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for suit at the next May Court.

JOHN CLARKE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 12

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th instant.

A FARM situated on the east side of Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, containing 130 acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House, orchard, and other necessary improvements, well fenced and watered.—Apply to

HENRY BULL.

Newport, March 12.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67. Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTONS
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, Dec. 19.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175. Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy GOODS, of the newest fashions, consisting of:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockingnets, velvets, elegant vestings, fearnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant ginghams, calicoes and prints white and coloured cambricks, British shirtings, India cottons, rose Blankets, all sizes; Lutstrings and Ribbons, kidderminster and Venetian carpetings, Bombazets from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, wildbores, leno, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oil-cloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

A L S O,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins; a few barrels of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR,

Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity

☞ A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOODS, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of *Almy, Brown & Slater.*

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Nov 20.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of *Johannes Freeman*, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that one month longer from the date hereof is allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose, at any time within said period.

ANTHONY WILBOUR, }
JEDEDIAH IRISH, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH N. AUSTIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 1

TO LET,

THE whole, or half of the House, and Garden, of the late Dr *Isaac Senter*.—Possession given the 25th inst.—For terms, apply to Dr. B. W CASE, or B. HAZARD, Esq

Newport, March 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed Administrators upon the estate of MARY GREENE, widow, deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the estate are indebted, are requested to call and receive their dues

SAMUEL I. GREENE, }
STEPHEN GREENE, } *Adm'rs*

Newport, March 27.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate
194 bales Cassia.
16 do Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 5.

Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 103, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.
Superfine do. Castors
Common do. Do.
Patent elastic silk Hats.
Plated and Wool Do

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 6.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes. will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

⁂ All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport Sept. 3.

Newport ss. Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas.

County of Newport, 1st March A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS JOHN MEIN of Newport in the county of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office the act of the General Assembly at their February session, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said JOHN MEIN, that they be and appear if they think fit at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *John Mein.*

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden SEEDS, of almost every kind in common use, may be purchased of the Subscriber, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. for sale at the above Store as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 3.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE.

On the most reasonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon, coarse and blown Salt by the bushel, Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mill Tile by the dozen, and Philadelphia bricks by the hundred

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Corn by the bushel.—*Also* A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-Clay, suitable for Ovens

FIRE-INSURANCE OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, March 17, 1813.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Mendway Cotton Manufactory have recovered the Sum of 6000 Dollars on Policy No. 734, issued by the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company* upon their Factory and Machinery, the said Property, on the 20th day of October in the Year 1811, having been consumed by Fire; Notice is hereby given to the Members of said Fire Insurance Company, that for the purpose of paying said Loss the Board of Directors have made *an Assessment of Three and an Half per Cent upon the original Amount of the Deposit Notes* in the Fund of said Company, and the several Members thereof are hereby notified to pay their respective proportions of said All... *near within Thirty Days from the Twentieth Day of MARCH instant, to the Treasurer at the Office of the Company in Providence*, ... the place may be seen a List of the Names of the Members and of the Amount of their respective Assessments; for which purpose the Office will be open daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted

The following Extract from the eighth Article of the Constitution of the Company is published for the Information of the Members.

"That the Board of Directors shall, with all convenient Expedition, after receiving Notice of any Loss sustained settle and determine the Sum to be paid by the several Members of the Company as their respective proportions of such Loss, and publish the same in such manner as they shall think fit:—Provided always that the Sum to be paid by each Member shall be in Proportion to the original Amount of his deposite Note or Notes.—And which Sums shall be paid into the Hands of the Treasurer, within Thirty Days next after publication of the same as aforesaid; and in Default of such Payment the Party making such Default shall forfeit double the said rate. and neglecting to pay the said forfeitures sixty Days more, shall and may by the Directors for the time being be excluded and debarred, and shall lose all benefit and advantage of his, her or their Insurance and Insurances respectively, and all right to the Stock of this Company; and shall notwithstanding be liable to the payment of the Rates pursuant to his, her or their covenants and engagements, contained in these Presents."

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM LARNED *Secretary.*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, 1st March, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS JOHN BOWERS of Newport county of Newport Merchant, has this day filed in said Office the Act of the General Assembly at their February Session A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said JOHN BOWERS, that they be and appear if they think fit at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday of May next then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *John Bowers.*

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk*

Washington, ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 23d, 1813.

WHEREAS THOMAS HULL of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, gunsmith, has this day filed in said Office the Act of the General Assembly at their Feb Session, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said *Thomas Hull* that they be and appear, (if they see fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown within and for the county of Washington on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *Thomas Hull.*

JAMES HELME jun *Clerk*

Washington, ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial court, March 23d, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS WILLIAM LUNT of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, barber, has this day filed in said Office the Act of the General Assembly at their Feb Session A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors" This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said *William Lunt* that they be and appear if they think fit at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the 4th Monday of April next, to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *William Lunt.*

JAMES HELME, jun. *Clerk*

WHEREAS EUNICE Wife of the subscriber, has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner towards me by refusing to live with me—This is therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from this date

BERIAH H. ARNOLD.

Exeter, March 26, 1813.

Reviews.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER
Have just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW No. 39, and QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 14.

These celebrated Journals will be regularly continued. It is believed that Country Libraries or private individuals, cannot expend $ 10, the annual price of both, in any work so universally acceptable and useful.—Application to ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Agents for this State, will be immediately attended to, and the works forwarded by Mail or otherwise, as the subscriber shall direct.

☞ *Subscriptions are received above for the New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science.—Conducted by a number of Physicians.—Published Quarterly at Boston.—No. 1, Vol. 2 just received.*

R. & P. have just received the Managers' List of Prizes in the 4th Class of Union College Lottery, which may be examined gratis at their Office.

March 20, 1813.

George Walton,

Has just received and for sale,

SCHOOL BOOKS ... every kind, all of which will be sold by the dozen or single, as low as can be had from the publishers:—Among which are Webster's Spelling Books; Murray's do., Alden's 1st 2d and 3d; Columbian Exercises; Dilworth's; American Preceptor; ...'s and ... Geography; Columbian Orator; ... ments, Murray's English Reader and ... abridged and large Grammars, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary.

Also received

Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper, and a few Reams low priced No 2 ... Best English and American Letter ... and other Articles of stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island Farmer's and Bergman's Almanack by the gross, dozen or single; Blank Account Books of ... size and price; Pocket Memorandums with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates; Prayer Books, pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's Youth's and Boys HATS of every description and price—and continues to make in the best manner ... and cheap, at short notice.

Just received from the Boston Factory,

Men's superfine ... Beaver, ... and plated, Youth's and Children's ... men's and boy's best felt Hats; ... dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Some thousand rolls Paper Hangings suitable for rooms or window curtains.

Just received 3 boxes low priced paper.

For sale, as above,

Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, Plays, Poetry, &c which will be sold for less than half the original Price

Newport, Dec 4 1813

GAS LIGHTS.

THE Subscriber having received from the President of the United States Letters Patent, for an improvement in the GAS-LAMP, for lighting Manufactories, Mines, Mills, Streets Theatres, Light-Houses and other buildings with Hydrogen Gas, or inflamable air, produced by a chemical process on Pit Coal in a much more agreeable, and less expensive manner than has ever been done by any other method; and having it now in operation in the Bathing House, in this Town, every room of which, with the apartments connected with it are brilliantly illuminated with Gas Lights, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial means; he most respectfully invites gentlemen concerned in manufactories, &c to call and view it in operation that they may be able to judge of the utility, and advantage of this improvement. Contracts will be entered into for furnishing and putting up the apparatus in Manufactories, &c in the course of the ensuing summer, on terms highly advantageous to the Proprietors.

The Gas apparatus is very simple in its construction and so easy in its management, that any person of ordinary faculties may be taught in one day, to manage every part of it effectually and the trouble will be found infinitely less than that of trimming and cleaning Lamps to afford the same number of lights.

The Gas Lights are in no way offensive, but very agreeable to the eye, and will be found extensively useful in every situation where much light is required, most especially in the growing manufactories of our country, inasmuch as they are less expensive than those from tallow or oil, and free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks, and frequent snuffing of lamps and candles, circumstances tending greatly to diminish the hazard of fire, and proportionably to reduce the rate of insurance on buildings and materials, subject to that devouring element.

In offering to the public patronage a discovery which holds out so brilliant a prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness to the country, particularly to the manufacturing interest, I should make a sacrifice of feelings were I to omit this opportunity to express my grateful acknowledgement to those gentlemen of this place, and in different parts of the United States who have aided me in my undertaking, for the information and assistance they have afforded me in the accomplishment of my object

DAVID MELVILLE

Newport Feb 19

☞ *Letters post paid, will be duly attended to.*